CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

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TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at $5 per annum, or $3 for six months. Weekly Tribune, $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.

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TO THE COUNTRY, WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Thursday morning, and sent to subscribers, postage paid, at the office, for $2 per annum, or $1 for six months. Tri-Weekly, issued every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, $5 per annum, or $3 for six months. Weekly, issued every Thursday morning, $2 per annum, or $1 for six months.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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BURLINGTON, IOWA. STARR & PHELPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Sale of E. Chamberlain, Sec. Sec. Sec.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 19, 1855.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITION MILLIFICATION.

Among the banner bores in the procession of the Anti-Prohibition, yesterday, was one displayed with black crape, the bottom of which was inscribed "Chicago Tribune." If the crape was intended as a badge of mourning for the Tribune's decease, it was inappropriate and illtimed, for the Tribune is not yet dead; and intended as an emblem of the Tribune, it gave the most salutary bore ever proposed in Illinois is defeated, the Tribune accepts it, and avows that impunity could not have done more. That banner, in that venue, was a compliment to our efforts that we do not fail to appreciate, and, if there could be gratitude in the case, to be grateful for.

The contest is over now, and the battle is lost, to what we believe to be a good and righteous cause; and we are willing to believe, too, that the rank and file of that vast column that marched past our quarters yesterday, think, in honesty, that they have done a service of which they should be proud. It is one of those instances of delusion that men sometimes live to regret; and for the thousands and thousands who strained their throats in huzzaing for beer, the time that the traffic in Rum is hereafter to be free, we have only this wish that to them or their children, may never come the curse, the poverty, the crime, the sorrow, the shame, and the misery that they voted and worked to perpetuate.

Appearances are nothing; but we could not but hope, when that procession filed past, every man of which bawled the vehement cry against Prohibition, that an equal number of the officers of the law as it was presumed, could have marched with it side by side. Comparison are odious—but in the great Anti-Liquor Mission, the majority of the two columns would have been the same; and most that the friend unbeliever in the good properties and purpose of those who have fought this fight, could not have wished for. "Who the Rabble" column was, the whole city knows. That, the other would be, the whole city can guess. In the matter of good works, the military charities of life, and for adhering and cultivating of the means, the establishment of institutions that honor the age and benefit the race, the maintenance of order in society, and the deep planting of the foundations of civil government, upon the broadest and best basis, we cannot but think you, reader, would do the most for them! In the matter of Religion—that lamb spotless! that lambkin what is dear to the Creator, that controls our humanity and our sympathies for the creature, that is the best of society, the hope of the world and the foothills of gold—which of those columns would do the most for it?

The Chicago Tribune is not dead, yet, nor, now, the principles that it supports will be sold, or, be triumphant. We may endure the mortification of an hundred other defeats. The gospel banner may be trampled in the mire, yet, and one time; but, sooner or later, it will be borne in perch on that banner no CRIST shall. The Almighty has ordained it.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY.

"The road is no longer sound a hill than over it," is an engineering rule laid down by good authority; and Romanism is the same upon which the Bishops of the Catholic Church in America are working. The Hill Difficulty stood in the way of their independent establishment of the Church property of their parishioners in this country. They could not erect a church, plant a mass, and they have resolved to go around, and arrive by an easier and just as short a method as that by which they first set out, at the goal that they intend to reach. In other words the Church in Italy will not permit to their spiritual directors the management of their temporalities, directly; and hence our directors will go around the hill and attain, indirectly, the supremacy that they have sought from the beginning.

We are led to form opinions by reading in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the following "Rules of Association for the Government of the Archbishop of New York, for the guidance of his retainers by Church of St. Louis, in Buffalo:

(1.) The Trustees shall be elected from the members of the congregation who are parishioners of the church, but any member who belongs to any recent society, or association to observe the Easter confession and communion, shall not be eligible to office.

(2.) The Trustees shall render an account to the congregation, every six months, of the monies received and expended by them, and to the Bishop at the end of every year. The Bishop reserves the right to examine the book of account at any time at his own option. For every amount expended over $500, the Trustees shall procure the express consent of the Bishop.

(3.) The Pastor shall attend all Trustee meetings excepting that of the Bishop, and have a seat in the table at such meetings, and does not allow such meetings to be held, any matter shall be submitted to the Bishop for his decision.

(4.) The Pastor shall appoint the persons who shall serve in the capacity of Sexton, Sacristan, Sacristan, and Janitor, but subject to the Trustees. If the Trustees will not concentrate the appointment of such person by the Priest, it shall be submitted to the decision of the Bishop. The congregation will remain incorporated under the administration of the Priest and never the trust fund of the congregation be appropriated without the express consent for any other purpose than the use of the church.

Thus ordains your Chief Shepherd in Christ,

JOHN, Bishop.

The plan is ingeniously conceived, and it is to be sincerely hoped that it may answer the purpose. It is the end, and no more: The Bishop controls the Priest by holding the fear of association, in terror over his head. The Priest has an unqualified vote upon the action of the congregation—his anathemas and the danger of excommunication are the ponderous levers by which the congregation is to be constantly brought into the proper position for the Priest to see the correctness of the result with which we set out—"the road is no longer sound a hill than over it."

A SCHEME RIPENED IN THE BUD.

In an article in the *Sun Californian* publishing a letter from the Editor to a Spanish gentleman in California, the first venture to be made upon the expedition, in certain contingencies, to the Walker expedition from San Francisco, to Central America, seemed to be bound of the most notable character. The Sun says that a party, for a descent upon the Republic of Nicaragua; and the other, for that that both were limited to the country by Gamboa, a revolutionary leader, and that the time fixed for the consummation of his plans, was the 1st of June, at time were to meet near Lake Nicaragua, take possession of the valuable inter and set up a government of their own. Of course thereby was a leading feature in the plan of operations.

The action of the authorities at Washington in preventing the sailing of Kinney's expedition and in the detenuing of the brig in which his munitions of war were shipped, is a good thing for which they deserve hard applause. No one doubts the willingness of Wm. Pierce to help or anything that will aid in the extension of the premier institution, and we hope that help can be given without too much publicity, not Kinney, depending upon his acquaintance in whatever scheme he might undertake, put the President in a position to be forced to speak or act, or else meet the first charge of being the sympathetic in an open infraction of the laws.

TUITION IN OHIO.

An exciting controversy and one of great political significance, has just been held in Cincinnati, which, for a time, perfect and complete in each of all the features of a political contest, effected. The object of the gathering was the election of delegates to the state convention for the nomination of Governor; and although there is no immediate connection between the Bible and Brickbat, and much boiling among their respective friends, the whole proceedings ended in a hallucination, and ended in by no side of minor consideration, and in a fight of great extent at every point, in the battle. Nobler the aggression of Slavery. The result of this Ohio democratic contest will be to open from Cincinnati, the hot bed of Ohio Democracy, the point where Slavery is most found, is full of encouragement to the friends of Freedom everywhere. Freedom is the word for the campaign!

GOOD THE CHURCH.—The Chicago Democrat announces that Pomeroy and Ten Eyck are prepared to donate ten acres of land to the city, in exposition of their political zeal, to change that they may obtain absolution. Should all the other city politicians do the same, Chicago would be gifted by the magnitude of their offenses, the title to a vast area of real estate would change hands in double quick time. It is doubted now that we know of, new rich, would be required on the spot. There's a good time coming.

CELEBRATION.—The details of the late Oddfellow news by mail, do not add much to the account we before received by telegraph. Beyond the Nebraska effort in San Francisco, and a number or two, with a single exception, there seems to be nothing to record. The dinner continued more, money scarce, merchandise plenty, wood large, and the weather cool.

☞ There were ten deaths in Boston last week by small pox.

Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MACKINAW.

On Board Steamboat Lady Elgin.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 12.

The close of another day find us still on the lakes, but rapidly approaching our destination. At daylight this morning we passed the Manitous, and at breakfast time had passed the Little Traverse Bay. We arrived even in sight of Beaver Island, the dominion of the somewhat celebrated King Strang, chief ruler of the Mormons. This island is apparently some ten or twelve miles in length and as many in width. It is low, and as far as we could discern, sandy and somewhat rocky timber. Some distance back from the shore, however, that tracts of cultivation can be seen, and it is said that good crops are raised upon the thin sod and soil which overlies the sand of which the island is composed. The other islands we have passed, with others whose names we did not learn, partake of the same nature as the Beaver Island. Some of them are entirely uninhabited; others have the shade of Mormons. They seem to be most admirably designed for hermitages, and some of them would furnish homes where an anchorite might live and die in undisturbed peace, if he could be allowed undisturbed our special admiration. It was pretty nearly out of this subject to the height of perhaps a hundred feet, reflecting in white atoms in the placid waves that lived by him, and continuing with a lowering dishes of majestic trees. Above all other places the very best *ideal* of a castle for a troupe of marauders, or a strong hold for banditti and cutthroats. Ay, fell our heart warning toward them when we first shook hands with them on the pier, and the more we know of them the stronger does this impression grow.

We made the run to Toronto in remarkably good time, considering the fog and the rain. However, we found good quarters and hearty cheer at the American Hotel, the best one in the city, and kept by Mr. Pierson from the States.

Our letters have then for transit of the Indemnities offered by her new eastern route for pleasure travelling. We will speak in our next of its superior commercial facilities, and the importance of Chicago's doing all that is needful to firmly establish this new line of communication between herself and the East.

WHAT THE SOUTHERNS INTEND TO DO.

A St. Louis correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, after describing the state of feeling that exists in Texas between the Southern and Eastern men, says:

When the Legislature of Kansas assembles on the first Monday in July, you will see that I have no exaggerated. That hell is overbalancing Pro-Slavery, and it will enact many laws hard, Northern and Southern. Property in slaves will be distinctly recognized and rigidly protected; political publications will be suppressed, and Free-Soil papers will be defiant to be seditious; and an oath will be required of every voter to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Fugitive Slave Law. All this by informant assures me has been resolved upon already. How much further the Legislature will go is as yet uncertain. I do not think, however, that it will attempt to dissolve the Union, of course they give up a portion of it. They go, then, to the Union, and will be the result. I have seen the Southern sentiment. The emigrants from the North are only tolerated, and tolerated only in the hope, and they are prepared to execute it, of driving them out.

The Southern Rights Party are also believe that the emigrants from the North are prepared for the ultimate ratio. Such are the plain terms of the Southern Rights Party. Nothing is wanting prior to the next session of Congress. Can they be prevented? I fear not. The Slavery question will of the future, and swell with painful solicitude the moment when it shall be raised.

This is the statement of the Slavery question by Douglas, in that infamous bill that has given rise to this bitter hostility between those who should be brothers.

LAND IN WESTERN WISCONSIN.

The *Grant County Herald* informs us that emigrations to land are brisk and prices advancing through all that section of the State. The circumstances that affect rates and sales, as stated by the *Herald*, are so well put, and contain so much that is practical—so many sermons on social life and political economy—that we cannot forbear to copy:

There are, however, some general observations we might make in reference to prices; land is higher in new townships where there are schools and good neighbors, and higher yet where mills, shops and stores are added. In good farms near and land raises the value of all the lands for two miles around, and of lands for a mile. A good school house raises the value of lands within the space of more than double the cost of building it. A post office raises the value of any neighborhood; and a doggery sinks the valuation below par. Large tracts of land are now being purchased at 25 per cent; the division of land into small parcels for settlement adds 50 per cent. In villages where the inhabitants are intelligent and read a good deal lands are highest—ignorance in the adjoining vicinity depresses 50 per cent.—just as education elevates and ignorance prostrates the man or the community.

This paragraph should be pasted into the hat of every voter in a new country, as the guide of the political action. Good school houses, good small farms, mills and shops, and no doggeries—and the country's safe.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NARRATIVE OF VERACITY AMONG THE MORMONS, by the Wife of a Mormon Elder. New York: J. C. Derby.

The questionable authenticity of all the works personally coming from Mormons, or Mormon's wives must be a bar to their intrinsic value. If written as *fictions*, they could be enjoyed as such with no suspicions that we were swallowing a falsehood for the which we had not bargained. When, however, they by chance be the dupes of truthful narratives and correct representations of the daily life and ordinary morals of the particular people of which they treat, they need only to be read to be found to be interesting, to convince us of their reliability. The book before us, seems to be a good one of its class, and will doubtless find many readers who will pin their faith to it as a reliable relic.

The first person next to the house of correspondence, is the Fort, and, by the law, was an inferior, what was formerly called a "guard house," in the police court Saturday, and did not appear in a military dress, but was dressed and armed all by pay of hands, in case of appearance, and was paid by no means for the time, in a bottom even to the price of the Bishop of Ancients' associations.

Mayor Dow was not victimized, or lowed, in purchasing liquor for the Portland agency, at Brewster's Hotel, Portland, Me. The firm of J. Brewster, & Co. of New York, of whom he bought, is a well-known and established importer, and that their wines had relied for the purpose of Portland opposed to Mayor Dow, that so large a proportion of their consignees turn out to be fictious. The temperance ladies of Portland, Me., have sent to Mayor Dow a pretty tea-table, and a silver pitcher of two quarts, covered with a vine in high relief and elegantly chased, and two goblets, with device to match. But the ladies should have thought of something more appropriate than a vine; that's suggestive of fermentation, fruit. A fountain or an icebergh would have been better.

The Rapid dealers of the State of New York hold a convention at Albany, last week, and appointed a committee of safety of fifteen members, whose duty it is to devise ways and means to defeat the prohibitory law, and to call a State Convention to nominate for state officers, if the political parties refuse to nominate candidates pledged against the law.

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Upon "original packages," the Dictator Tilghman, of Maryland, "A package of liquor must contain a certain number of gallons, or quarts, or pints, in the manner in which it is put up. It may be a single bottle cannot be held to be an original package. The entire quantity specified in the United States law must be sold. Neither can it be sold by a second party.

They have a new design at Saratoga. A museum of Indian and aboriginal curiosities is opened; pictures shaped notice, powder horns, hollow balls, &c., are exhibited, and after the visitors have satisfied his curiosity, he is allowed to "take a turn" and is expected to reciprocate a York shilling.

☞ Arrows in-Arrows are multiplying at an unprecedented rate. It is impossible to know what the world will manage now, unless other works are employed to explain it. Landscape-Arrows and portrait painters are artists. Wood cutters are artists. Sculptors are artists. Caricaturists are artists. Daguerreotypists are artists. Painters are artists. Papers are artists. Singers are artists. Musicians are artists. Dancers are artists. Mountebanks are artists. Dentists are artists. In order to increase the table Fraternity, we propose that the following professions should be incorporated into the charging only their present vulgar names. We give the present vulgar and proposed artistic names:

Barbers,	Artists in Wools.
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Glaziers,	Artists in Panes.
Laborers,	Artists in Turtle Doves.
Politicians,	Artists in Gas.
Bricklayers,	Artists in Paste.
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Mason's laborers,	Artists in hair and plaster.
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We stop, lest we should run the subject into the ground.—*St. Louis Free.*

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LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Maybe your readers have become surfeited with everything pertaining to Kansas, and that a season is left at your disposal upon sight of the mention of the same, yet I think a few things who read, and for those to have alone who don't need, for it is not expected that every article in your valuable sheet will be adapted to the wants of every reader.

All friends of Freedom and the advancement of the great interests of man, will rejoice to know how well, in all things, we are progressing in this, our adopted home, and yet to be inherited by coming Territory of the great American Republic. I will not write an oration, nor even in the filling of commonplace, who have been here, those persons are enabled to find that with which to gratify the sense of sight, and of hearing, and of smelling, of tasting and feeling, whenever on earth they go, and that sufficiently well to give gratitude to him who "doeth all things well," that such beautiful adaptation is; but others are less happily constituted and find little on earth to please, hence some of the contrasts therefore, you are in regard to this country. To those who have yet not nothing destroyed, I would not speak, for they will suppose that what is beautiful to me and others promise of hope, delight and gratitude would be the same to them, and their my world would be to them of course the same disappointment. Should they come to Kansas. Such persons had better remain where they are. One perfect of the earth is yet unfolded to them as another, besides, their doleful lamentations, should we be so fortunate as to have them here and good to cheer, would probably would discourage others to coming here, who would do us and themselves great good by coming.

You have read that this country, topographically speaking, is one immense undulating prairie, divided, and sub-divided by creeks and streams, fringed with a varied growth of timber; such is a general statement, and can convey only a general idea to realize how truly this is a beautiful country, and how true to life the case, in all its particulars, it is to most people in the eastern states, and yet I can say that I have to speak of undulating prairie we mean those gentle, graceful swellings, risings and depressions, which give a grace to the face of the country, an expression of which may be had by calling to mind the rolls of Illinois, as only surpassed by a more artful wind. I speak of the eastern portion of the Territory. There are very few continuous tracts of land which are so level that a man of ordinary people get in the use of that word, and yet there is sufficiently no level ground examining by the creek or river side. When we say that the land is highly fertile, the people of Illinois at least will know exactly what we mean.

When we speak of a scarcity of timber they will not know exactly what we mean. So they have a scarcity, as far as my observations enable me to judge, that is greater than ours. Let not those who, resident in more generally wooded States, be alarmed either for Illinois or Kansas on account of a comparatively scarcity of timber. Many old settlers in Illinois, my dear's actually more timber growing in that State now, than there was twenty years ago, and that in twenty or five days since, by an old gentleman who had come from Kentucky, that his father, many years ago, settled on what was known as the barrens of that State, where there was so little timber as to lead to the general impression that the portion of the State would never be settled, and that now some region is densely inhabited, well fenced in cultivated farms, and well interspersed with groves of the finest timber. So much for the difference in local interest between settlers unbeaching which required on the one side a complete change of habits of farmers in order to get built the growing headstalls, and on the other a carefully regard to the growth of timber. Within a little of a year's time, we have probably travelled by area of what was one year ago a thirty-mile circle, in the company, and have also believe that the emigrants from the North are prepared for the ultimate ratio. Such are the plain terms of the Southern Rights Party. Nothing is wanting prior to the next session of Congress. Can they be prevented? I fear not. The Slavery question will of the future, and swell with painful solicitude the moment when it shall be raised.

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News Summary.

Jesse Wilson, of Galveston, Texas, buys a good "gold nugget" every year with the proceeds of his business.

From the commencement of navigation to the 16th inst., but 5,032 foreign emigrants arrived at Quebec—a decrease of 24,324 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

On the last trip of the Atlantic, Captain West, who has sailed forty-five years of age, has completed his two hundred and forty-third voyage, which is about equal to 216,000 miles of ocean travel.

Gen. Lane, of Fort Smith, confirms the village of gold having been found on the Red River of the Arkansas. There was much excitement, and from 1000 to 2000 persons were repairing to the new diggings.

From 3000 to 5000 bushels of strawberries, are sold in New York and Brooklyn markets. Bargain counters, N. J., daily, during the strawberry season, which usually lasts twenty-one days. The strawberry grows in clusters from one dollar to one and a quarter per day for eight.

In the recent balloon excursion of H. Godard, from New Orleans, when at a height of 14,000 feet from the earth, every word spoken distinctly by the parties in conversation was returned in about a minute, in an echo, and this echo, was clear and distinct as the original—as perceived by the voice.

The outlook of the Sandwich Island of Liliuka, as prescribed by president Roberts, must make the heart of every patriot sink with every yellow leather gaiters—pantaloons—from the circle down to the knee; large red cloth pantaloons down to the gaiters; long gray cloth short coats with red laces; blue cloth waistcoats; and red caps with blue stripes.

As some means were effecting repairs in a house in Lyons, France, they surprised, in its interior, a man who had already expiring from old age, a swallow, having round his neck a ribbon bearing a little silver plate, with the following inscription on it: "Ludovicus Margarite Silale, 1740."

The alarm of the revolutionists in northern Mexico are, from the Rio Grande, to Sonora, and the establishment of a true constitutional government, reaching this place, and the Indians on the frontiers for five years, the free institutions, provisions and genuine fabrics, and the expenditure of the revenue, the Indian tribes have against the Indians, until they are and need the protection.

The father of Josiah Quincy, senior, who died in 1775, left one thousand dollars to be presented to Harvard College. It came to the college, but died before he attained his majority. This fact was recently brought to the notice of President Quincy by Mr. Wendell Phillips. Mr. Quincy remarked that he should be extremely sorry to offer the college any thing that was not given, and he immediately gave the college $10,000 for the purpose of publishing the doings of the extraordinary meeting at the college observatory.

The allied commanders in the Crimea improve every occasion to complement and flatter, but the base feeling does not exist among the Russians. The Russian officers, in the heat of past failures upon English inertness, while the English with more justice, attribute them to the inertness of Canrobert and Bosquet. The difference between the English and Sardinian is decided, and the former, the correspondent of the London Times, quoted the joke that the Piedmontese were "Sardinian chasseurs in English clothing." The whole army took it in good humor and fiery Italians were exceedingly enraged, and the Piedmontese were ready to fight the English that the Russians.

The Japanese officials objected to signing the treaty of commerce and navigation, which was given by the hands of Capt. Adams, as in their copy of the treaty it is made mandatory on the Japanese to sign it after 18 months. The American copy, which is written 18 months, and after considerable delay and much vexation, in the Japanese, Capt. Adams was obliged to blunder and take big to get the treaty duly signed.

The rigors of West Point discipline are more fatal to military ardor than the bloody realities of the battle field. Of the last class, just graduated entered that institution it numbered ninety-six. Only thirty-four completed the course. The rest all fell from the ranks, from inability to meet the stringent requirements of the school. Of the thirty-four, one was a young member of the class. Hereafter there will be five classes instead of four; and the term will extend over five years.

Mad Kossuth said in a late letter, of the English people, in view of some men at least in this country: "There is a strong disposition in country to accept for a truth in politics anything men say, if they only speak it with a high tone. The world, where authority perfectly paralyzes argument, supplies the defect of argument, this is the place for it. Nothing is wanting to make political parties, but boldly repeat a theorem that the moon is a green cheese, and there will be men who will live to see it incorporated in the political creed of parliamentary government."

From the New York Evening Post, June 18.

Saturday, the Sixth Anniversary of the Union of Vocal Societies of the Northern, Eastern, and Southern States celebrated by a grand reception of the great body of Singers of Gotham, accompanied by the Turners, marched down the Bowery to the City Hall, with drums and fife and orchestra, and a great crowd of spectators, who had assembled in the vicinity

WANTS.

PHOENIX MILLS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Trial of the Rioters.
RECORDER'S COURT—Hon. R. B. WILSON, Judge; P. A. HOYNE, Clerk.

SEVENTH DAY.

Testimony for the Defense.

Wednesday, June 27.

Francis A. Hoffman. Remembered the day of the riot. Knew Mr. Adolphus Mueller. Was going home that afternoon, on Clark street, when between Lake and South Water streets met a gang of men with muskets, coming towards the Court House. Knew that Adolphus Mueller was in the gang. Saw Adolphus Mueller shoot at a Hoffmanite. Did not see other of them in the crowd; nor any person ever before seen by witness.

Cross-examined. Witness closes his bank usually at 4 o'clock; on that day left immediately after closing his house. Met the crowd on west side of Clark street.

Questions by juror. If there had been any one in the crowd known to me I should have recognized them, as I scanned the crowd closely.

Edward Martin. Saw a man arrested on Randolph street by the police, on the afternoon of the riot. Don't see him in Court. The man who was arrested was struck on the head a heavy blow by the officer; so heavy that the man staggered and reeled under its effects.

Simon Doyle, jailor. Knew Adolphus Muller. Don't think he was arrested in jail on the day of the riot. The jail books show that he was brought in on the 3d of May, on a capias. Michael Foley was brought in on the 31 or 4th. Recognizes John Mayer among the prisoners. Thinks he wears the same coat he wore arrested.

Cross-examined. Saw a small and knife taken from John Mayer when he was brought into jail.

Silas Bartels. Saw Mr. McDaniel on the day of the riot. Observed his bullet scalp. Saw special policemen, and he appeared considerably excited. He had a club in his hand, and there were stains of blood on it.

Cross-examined. It was after the firing when I saw him. It was near 5 o'clock. He was near the north-east corner of the court yard.

John Pfund. Know Adolphus Muller, and have known him for some time. Saw him on the terrace of the fort between 5 and 10 o'clock, in a conversation with him relative to the liquor enclosure. Muller said he should not interfere in the matter, and left for La Salle street to go home.

Dr. J. H. Bird. Remember the day of the riot. Saw a man with a gun, and a man with a club, in the terrace; the latter then Mr. Dallmpell. Saw a dark, straight man; thought he was a stout man; he had a small pattern plaid sack coat, and flash figured vest on; I helped to bring him out of the street. Cap. Schaum helped me.

One or two other witnesses were examined, but their evidence failed to elicit anything specially new or startling. The testimony for the defense being closed, the Court adjourned till 5 o'clock this morning, when the arguments of counsel will be heard.

THE COURT LAST NIGHT.—Parodi was in magnificent voice last night; and sang as sweetly never sang here before. Whether it was a desire to please a small audience, and show herself superior to the applause of crowds, or whether it was a sudden inspiration that impelled her, we will not decide; but certain it is that she executed herself, and beyond measure delighted those who hung entranced upon her words. With a delicious shake, she poured out a flood of melody that filled the hall and warmed and melted the heart of every hearer. Madam Biscaccianti and Lucozzi also were in good vein, particularly the first, who drew down the hearty applause of her many friends. But, Parodi—Parodi the Magnificent!

The Concert is repeated this evening, and we hope, for the honor of Chicago, that the *artistes* may be greeted with an overflowing house—one that will demonstrate not only the popularity they enjoy here, but the hearty good will that all lovers of music owe them, here and elsewhere.

MOVING ON.—The large frame dwelling house on the east side of Michigan Avenue near Water Street, lately occupied by Col. Mason, is being made ready for removal to the southern part of the city—to lot having been purchased near Twelfth street for it. The small building formerly occupied by Mr. Bowen, and located directly on the corner of South Water street, and Michigan Avenue, has been moved away. A portion of the ornamental trees have been cut down, and we are informed that the ground is soon to be made ready for the erection of a large block of Wholesale Stores. It will not be many years before that entire neighborhood will be required for business purposes.

DEATHS OF TIME.—The passenger train on Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, leaves this city at 8.50 in the morning, and 9.7.0 in the evening, for Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, starting from the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, foot of South Water Street.

The trains on the Michigan Central leave as follows: Detroit and way mail at 5.30 in the morning; Cincinnati Express at 6.15, A. M.—Lightning Express at 7.45, A. M.—Afternoon Express at 4 P. M.—Night Express at 9 o'clock. The last train connects at Detroit the next morning with the shore line of steamers.

THE RAIN.—Not in a whole year before, has Mother Earth had her face so thoroughly washed and rinsed as on yesterday morning. How it did come down, though—that rain! Not patter, patter, on the roof, with a timid fall, as if in fear of waking the sleepers; but in shorts and torrents, accompanied by rolling thunder and vivid flashes of lightning that made one blink again!

THE NEW AND LARGE BERE-DESCRIPTION.—Full size-cloths of those who walked in the procession yesterday were German, and it is but fair and candid to state that there was no drunkenness in the ranks, and no demonstrations made by lovers the peace.

☞ The U. S. Circuit and District Court will commence its regular session in this city next Monday. Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is expected to preside, in company with Judge Drummond, of this city.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday forenoon, bringing eight bills of indictment—making 38 bills returned since the commencement of the present session. They have not yet finished the business before them.

ADJOURNED.—The Cook County Circuit Court, adjourned yesterday. The next regular term will be held in September.

☞ The opening speech this morning in the Recorder's Court, in behalf of the alleged rioters, will be made by L. D. Wheeler, Esq.

Rapid Rise and Fall of Water in Chicago River.

A severe rain storm visited this city yesterday morning, attended with much thunder and lightning. The rain commenced to pour about 7 o'clock, and immediately after it ceased a remarkable fall was observed in Chicago River. At 11 A. M., just what time I take 2.10 before noon, high; and at 11.30 there was a rise of 3 feet 10 inches; it then alternately fell and rose about 10 inches, four times within the space of 40 minutes. At 12.40 there was another rise, until, by the gauge, the water was 4 feet 8 10 inches above ordinary or medium stage; and in 10 minutes it fell once more to its usual level. Before 12, the wind was very light from S. W., and shifted around gradually to S. and S. E. During the continuance of the alternations from high to low, a heavy sea was rolling from the Eastward, breaking over the Illinois Central R. R. Company's breakwater, as if a heavy Rock, water was blowing. These are the facts; now who will give us an explanation of the phenomena? Do those freaks depend upon some unexplained modification of the atmosphere, upon a water-spout or tornado on the lake, or to some volcanic action not here otherwise observed?—who is ready with an answer?

In 1839, water told by one who was there at the time, a similar rise took place, the greatest effect of which was felt at the mouth of the Calumet, some ten miles South. Then the rise was said to be nine feet, and the fall very sudden. Several persons who were out on the low grounds in the vicinity, had to run for dear life, so instantaneous was the flood. Only a few days ago, (June 14th,) we noticed a lesser rise, the water then coming up only 2 feet 4 inches. Who will explain the series of our frisky Lake Michigan?

AVENGING WATCHES.—A. R. McPherson and James Brown were arrested during Tuesday night, by officers Freeman and Palmer, for an assault with a deadly weapon. The two persons named were observed by the officers making some strange performances near a house on the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, and when spoken to returned insulting and defiant answers, but finally gave up their ring over a form, under the shade of which Brown attempted to pull a pistol, when he and his comrade were promptly arrested and lodged in the watch house. They were examined yesterday morning before Justice Allen, in the Police Court. Brown was fined $20; his comrade $10. Costs extra.

THE CRAZY MAN, AGAIN.—The crazy man supposed to be Mr. Mellen, was seen again on Monday afternoon in a small grove, about six miles up the Kishwaukee and North of Belvidere. An old gentleman was gathering berries in the edge of the grove, when he got sight of a man, naked as when he came into existence, and naked also from his knees to his feet, passing near him. He endeavored to arrest him and get him into conversation; but at the sound of a human voice the "wild man" started off from a run and was soon out of sight in the thick undergrowth. The description given us by the gentleman, who, by the way, is wholly reliable, tallies exactly with the accounts of citizens who have seen this Green before.

OF CORSAN.—The beer saloons and doggeries were crowded, last evening, with the fag-ends of the jollification. Toward the small hours, the bonus of the *critter* had taken possession of many heads, at the expense of the integrity of double that number of legs; and all around town could be seen the startlingly effect of the worship in which the multitude were yesterday engaged. That's what's called an exercise of liberty!

ANOTHER "OLD FOGY" HERE.—Another general staging meeting is to be held, we understand, this evening, at the chapel of the 1st Congregational Church, in Green street, (Rev. Geo. W. Perkins,) to which all who desire to engage in the pleasing exercise, both old and young, are invited. We are informed that Mr. Jones makes no charge for his services on these occasions, but quiets him it for the sake of promoting singing among the people in general.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.—The splendid sea-boat Queen City will leave Spencer's Dock, foot of State street at 8 o'clock this evening, for Collingwood, calling at all intermediate ports. Those who wish to escape from the sultry city for a few days this summer weather, and to hunt up a cool place for their health, and pleasure, will take a call with Capt. Wilkins for Mackinac and Georgian Bay.

"TRIBUNE OF EXPRESS."—The American Express Company forwarded from this city, yesterday morning, a mother and *nine children*, who were from Pongkeepsie, N. Y., and destined for St. Paul, Minnesota. This is the age for a new order of things.

NEW WHEAT.—We were shown last evening a sample of new white wheat, from Union county, via Illinois Central Railroad, purchased for the Chicago Mills by Mr. L. Wood. It was part of a lot of 300 bushels—the first in the market of this year's crop.

FOUR-HORSE AND COMPANY.—Attention is asked for the card of Kennedy & Brady in this day's Tribune. The gentlemen composing this firm are exhaustly worthy of public confidence and patronage.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Morrison & Morris, proprietors of the *Pentagraph*, a journal published at Bloomington, Ill. Their agent will call on our business men to solicit advertisements.

ADJOURNED SALE.—The sale of indigo, cigars, tea, &c, advertised by Warne, Hatch & Co., for yesterday morning, was adjourned from gusty weather until this morning at 10 o'clock. Trade take notice.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a young man named Boyd, of this city, lost an arm yesterday, on one of the railroads leading into the city. How the accident occurred, we are not informed.

☞ See advertisement of a Washington street lot, between Clark and Dearborn, for sale or to lease for a term of years.

ATTENTION.—The undersigned is daily receiving his stock of SUMMER GOODS, and now presents to the notice of the public, an assortment, variety and extent of STYLE, SUBSTANCE AND WORKMANSHIP that will challenge comparison with any house in the trade. Gentlemen and Youth, Self Dealt, White, Checks; and Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, and will do him the favor to call and examine for themselves. Remember the place, 84 Lake street.

J. S. BURNS.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.
Corrected Daily Thursday Morning.
Wednesday, June 27.

The rain storm of the Summer preceding a general stillness on Change, there were no transactions at the Board of Trade, and the business of the day was confined exclusively to the flap. Receipts of Grain were quite light, and in fact, and indeed, the trade of Corn, and being very large on the Gulfward, and today. Freights continue to decline, but speak of the yearly have advanced from one to two cents.

FLOUR—Sales: 27 bbls Spring at $3.50@3.75—Superfine $7.50@8.00—Fine $5.00@5.75.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,000 bus spring wheat, to mill at $1.12. 1000 bus spring to Buffalo at $1.20, finally the entire capacity offered to market, and no quote spring wheat at $1.20@1.18; red and white winter nominal at $1.25@1.35.

CORN—To arrive on Chicago. At Chicago there were sales on track at 70c or 10c to warehouse 9 cents, for parties operating, preferring to wait, mainly corn; 10,000 bus in yesterday evening at 77c on board immediately; 4,000 bus in lots today at 78c 9 10 bu; this morning a sale in parcel of 30,000 bushels 78c on board the Grand Rapids of August, and of another 30,000 bus yesterday evening at 77c on board for next week delivery.

OATS—In demand to ship to Buffalo. Prevailing on the market.

PROVISIONS—Smoke Sebastopol taken next to Buffalo at 4c; offered one lot Pork, cure to George or Inc., argument Kentucky goes to Buffalo; for wheat to Sandusky at 4c; schooners Thornton and Arabia, cure to George at 1½.

BARLEY—$1.00@1.10.

RYE—$1.00@1.10 9 bus.

BEANS—Sales small, Small white $1.75@2.00 9 bus.

POTATOES—Few in market and high. Common in cost $1.00@1.25 9 bus. New case receipts of Rose at $2.00.

BUTTER—Fresh roll and pan 12@16c. Sales of one fine choice firkin for shipment at 16c.

EGGS—Scarce, nearly bringing 14@15c 9 doz. by the lot, and relatively easy in market.

CHEESE—Firmly on the market and dull at 10@11c for Western Reserve.

GRAIN SEED—Going off in New York for fall sowing. Wanted in Chicago at $2.00@2.25 9 bus.

POTATOES—Sales by the large quantity $2.50; by single bbl $3.00. 100 bbls offered at $2.50@2.75, little more at $2.00, $2.25 offered for 100 bbls.

WOOL—No mission to 1½ blood fine; 1½ to ¾ blood 30@32c; ¾ to full blood 35@37c.

HONEY—Scarce and high. Live Chicago Bee and the dead. New Yorkers 10@12c 9 lb.

WHITE FISH—Inspected, No. 1 half bbls $4.00; No. 2 half bbls $3.25. No. 3, $3.00. Whole bbls quoted and in demand.

SALT—Sales $1.75@1.75. Ground Alum—more in demand. Coarse $2.50 9 bbl; Dairy 1½ lbs 15 9 sacks.

LARD—Country sale in small lots at $1.00@1.00; prime by the barrel quotable at 12½ bbls at 12c.

HOGSHEADS—Sales: Sales of 100 bbls at 30c.

CUT MEATS—Country cures Ham 6@8c; Shoulders 6@7c; City cured Hams 10@12c. Sales of Hams by city commission house of 10@ 9 bbl.

Receipts of Produce.

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bus.	Corn, Bus.	Oats, Bus.
At Buffalo for 36 weeks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
At Chicago for same time	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
At Chicago for 1 week

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE
CITY PROPERTY
W...

LANDS AND LOTS FOR SALE BY WURTS, HATCH & CO.,

LOTS FOR SALE.

PAPER HANGINGS.
Faxon & Crosby,
52 RANDOLPH ST. - 52
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
French English and American
PAPER HANGINGS,
MOULDINGS, VIEWS, AND DECORATIONS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HOWELL & BROTHERS' PREMIUM WALL PAPERS.
A Large Assortment of Gilt, Landscape, and all Styles, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT to all parts of the City and Country for Paper Hanging and Decorating, at the Regular Prices.
N.B. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GAS AND STEAM
Fitting, Plumbing,
&c. &c.
169 - RANDOLPH STREET. - 169
CHICAGO.
McFARLANE & HUTCHESON
HAVE been in before their employer Friends, and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, such as Supplying Hotels, Public Institutions, CHURCHES, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, &c.
WITH GAS AND WATER FIXTURES AND HEATING APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
We are Sole Agents for the GREAT MANUFACTORIES of New York, Philadelphia, &c.
Refd. to the service some for the most extensive and well-known Establishments in the City, and they feel assured, that a trial for the future, and they feel assured, that a trial for the future, will be sufficient to secure the patronage of those who may favor them with a call.
OLD FIXTURES CLEANED, Repaired and Regilt, to look equal to New.

THE attention of GROCERS and others dealing in BAR LEAD is respectfully called to the above Improved article, by the manufacturers, upon each bag of which the customer name is plainly stamped.
Orders and Bills will always receive prompt attention.
COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS.

STOCK FOR SALE.
No. 320 STATE STREET,
Corner of State and Jackson streets.
A complete and well assorted stock of
GERMAN WORSTEDS,
Of all the popular lengths, in the finest shades of colors, as Worsted Work, Crochet, Knitting, Embroidering, Canvas, &c.
TRIMMINGS,
Of a great variety of Patterns, such as Brocade and Velvet PANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FANCY BASKETS,
THREAD GOODS AND YARNS.
All for the wholesale trade, at the lowest prices.
CARL F. W. JUNGE,
STATE ST.
Wholesale Jobber in Fancy and Staple Goods.

DREDGING MACHINES.
O... Rents, Stark & Pratt, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN & HILLIARD
NEW UPHOLSTERY,
FANCY CURTAIN DEALERS,
LAKE ST.

NOTICE, to BUILDERS and STONE CUTTERS.
THE COMMISSIONERS of the Cemetery of Graceland, near Chicago, are prepared to receive Proposals for the Cutting and Dressing of Stone for the Chapel, Gate Ways, and Other Buildings, in the Cemetery, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 1st day of April, 1855.
A. H. TAYLOR & CO.

EASTERN CARRIAGE EMPORIUM
SHELTON & TUTTLE,
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES, WHICH WE OFFER TO THE TRADE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CHEAPEST MUSICAL WORK.
BEATTY'S ALBUM OF MUSICAL SONGS and Melodies, Vocal and Instrumental, Price $1 25.
STEAM ENGINES.
FOR SALE, a new and very superior Steam Engine of 20 horse power, and any size required, and ready for delivery in 60 days.
Apply to Wm. Blair & Co., Lake st.

MEDICINES, ETC.

NORWEGIAN WATER CURE.
THE NORWEGIAN WATER CURE, PURGATIVE, DIAPHORETIC, DIURETIC, TONIC, ALTERATIVE, ANODYNE, ANTISEPTIC, ANTIPHLOGISTIC, ANTIPYRETIC, ANTIPSORIC, ANTIPHTHISIC, ANTIPHRODISIAC, ANTIPHRENIC, ANTIPHRASTIC, ANTIPHRAGMATIC, ANTIPHRODITIC, ANTIPHRODITIC, ANTIPHRODIT